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Indications of enucleation and evisceration in a tertiary eye hospital in Riyadh, a 10-year experience

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Purpose: To provide an estimate of the causes leading to enucleation/evisceration and to correlate the clinical findings with the histopathological findings.

Methods: The charts of operated patients with enucleation or evisceration at KAUH from February 2005 to May 2015 were reviewed retrospectively. Patients were stratified into two categories based on indications of surgery: traumatic and non-traumatic. Causes of ocular injury in the traumatic group were recorded and the post-operative histopathological findings were documented for the non-traumatic group.

Results: 110 patients underwent evisceration 63% (n=69) or enucleation 37% (n=41), with the mean age of 47±26 years, due to traumatic (n=38) and non-traumatic (n=72). Post-operative endophthalmitis was the most common indication of surgery (21.8%), followed by painful blind eye (29%). Ocular trauma occurred more commonly in men 76% (n=29) than in women 24% (n=9), and the leading trauma cause was nail injuries (15.8%). In the non-traumatic group (n=72), endophthalmitis was the most common histopathological diagnosis (34.7%).

Conclusion: The majority of the eye amputation surgeries were done due to non-traumatic causes especially post-operative infections. However, severe eye trauma is still a main indication for such destructive procedure. Guidelines are needed to decrease the incidence/severity of work-related eye injuries and to detect and manage eye infections more early and promptly.

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